

will enter the United States under special visas provided by the Irish Peace Process and Cultural Training Program Act of 1998. The visa will allow these young adults from both communities an opportunity to experience America's unique blend of cultural diversity and economic prosperity. After their visit, they will return home providing the crucial skill base needed to attract private investment in their local economies. That Congress initiated and passed this visa legislation with unanimous support is evidence of our continuing bipartisan commitment to supporting the Good Friday Agreement.

We believe the most crucial task now facing the Irish and British Governments and all the political leaders in Northern Ireland is to build momentum for the full implementation of the Agreement. Inevitably, there will be continuing difficulties to surmount in resolving this deep and long-standing conflict. We believe the implementation of the Agreement offers the best way forward and the best yardstick to judge the policies and actions of those struggling to overcome these difficulties. We do not believe that the goals of the Agreement can be served by inaction or procrastination in implementing its provisions. Those who take political risks for the implementation of the Agreement can be assured of our consistent support.

Following last month's decision by the Assembly to approve the designation of the Northern Ireland Departments and the list of cross-border bodies, and the signing last week by the United Kingdom and Ireland of the historic treaties to set up the institutions, it is vital that this decision be implemented without delay. Progress in all of these areas is, of course, dependent on the establishment of the multi-party Executive, as provided in the Agreement. We are dismayed at the delay in establishing the Executive, and urge it be established as soon as possible. It is the best way to create conditions for progress on other difficult issues, including the problem of decommissioning.

The carnage inflicted on the town of Omagh last August was a grim reminder that, in spite of all that has been achieved, there are those who still do not recognize the futility of violence. The cowardly murder of Rosemary Nelson this week reminds of the urgency of the task at hand. The horror of these actions unites all the people of Ireland and Great Britain, and friends of Ireland everywhere, in a determination that such methods will be totally repudiated and will never succeed. We also condemn, in the strongest terms, the practice of sectarian attacks, punishment beatings, and other acts of violence. These actions are a violation of fundamental human rights, and serve only to promote further division and recrimination. Against this background of irresponsible and unacceptable reliance on violence, we commend all those who, notwithstanding the pressures caused by these attacks, refuse to be diverted from the pursuit of peace and political progress.

We have in the past consistently drawn attention to the importance of developing a police organization in Northern Ireland capable of attracting and sustaining the support of all parts of the community. We welcome the creation of the Patten Commission to propose new arrangements for policing, accountable to and fully representative of the society. A major responsibility rests on the members of the Commission on this vitally important issue. Their mandate from the Agreement should lead to far-reaching change and we look forward to their report later this year.

We attach particular importance to the provisions in the Good Friday Agreement which promote a new respect for human rights. Such respect is essential if the commitment to equality, which lies at the very heart of the undertaking, is to be given practical effect. We are heartened by progress in relation to the Human Rights Commissions and look forward to the development of close cross-border co-operation on this vital issue. We also hope to see early progress on the review of the criminal laws, and the dismantling of emergency legislation.

We are concerned by evidence of the lack of protection for lawyers active on human rights cases in Northern Ireland, as described by the Special Rapporteur of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, and urge an early response to calls for an independent inquiry into the murder of Belfast lawyer Pat Finucane. We will also continue to follow closely the progress of the inquiry into the tragic events of Bloody Sunday in Derry in 1972.

As preparations for this year's marching season begin, we note with concern that, despite efforts to encourage dialogue, the situation at Drumcree remains disturbing. We call on all involved to uphold the decisions of the Parades Commission.

The Friends of Ireland welcome the strong support which President Clinton and both parties in Congress have given to the peace process, and to the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement, including the continuing support for the International Fund for Ireland. We salute the parties on what has been achieved thus far and believe that with commitment and determination, and a readiness to seek accommodation, the remaining differences can be overcome.

As we prepare to enter the new century, the parties to the Good Friday Agreement have a truly historic opportunity to achieve peace with justice for the benefit of all generations to come. As always, we in the Friends of Ireland stand ready to help in any way we can.

*Friends of Ireland Executive Committee:*

DENNIS H. HASTER, RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, JAMES T. WALSH, EDWARD M. KENNEDY, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, CONNIE MACK.

#### INTRODUCTION OF TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE AMENDMENTS OF 1999

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Tribal Self-Governance Amendments of 1999" and am pleased that 22 of our colleagues have co-sponsored the legislation. My bill makes permanent a demonstration project that exists under current law which gives Indian tribes who meet certain criteria, such as experience in government contracting, accounting, and management capability, the right to take over the operation of Indian Health Service (IHS) hospital, clinics, and other health programs. The demonstration program, called Self-Governance, already is permanent for programs in

the Interior Department and is an outgrowth of the original Self-Determination Act contracting authority.

The aim of the Self-Governance program is to pare down the layers of federal bureaucracy governing Indian affairs. Giving Indian tribes direct control over IHS programs has made the tribes more accountable to their members, and has resulted in a more efficient and innovative operation of health programs than had been administered by federal officials in the past.

The Self-Governance program allows tribes with two or more existing contracts with the IHS to combine them into one "compact", redistribute funds among programs where justified by need, and tailor or redesign various health programs to fit specific tribal needs.

This legislation truly helps further tribal sovereignty. I believe it is one thing to talk about legal theories contained in law books but it is quite another to see how tribal control and operation of these health programs have resulted in improvement of health care to Indian people. This legislation provides Indian Tribes with the opportunity to provide services and care for their own people. Further, this legislation will help reduce federal bureaucracy and give more local control over federal programs.

Similar legislation passed the House last Congress but was not acted on in the Senate. I urge speedy consideration of this important legislation.

#### THE CITIZENS' CHOICE ACT

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 1999

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, most Americans and Members of the House of Representatives agree that our campaign finance system must be reformed. During this Congress, I hope we will be able to build on last year's progress by passing legislation to give ordinary Americans a greater voice in campaigns for the U.S. House.

Reforming our campaign finance system is one of the most difficult problems before Congress. In the past, sweeping comprehensive reform has yielded a multitude of unintended consequences. Our campaign system is complex, and it will not yield to easy solutions or quick fixes. That is why I am introducing legislation that takes a small but important step in the right direction—toward limiting campaign spending and leveling the playing field between challengers and incumbents.

My bill, the Citizens' Choice Act, creates a voluntary system of publicly financed general elections to the U.S. House of Representatives. Under my bill, a House of Representatives General Election Trust Fund would be funded by a voluntary \$5 check-off on income tax returns, and would consist of one account per political party in every congressional district. Candidates who accept money from this fund must agree to spend no more than \$600,000 on their campaigns. The spending limit would be waived if a candidate's opponent refuses to participate in the public funding and raises at least \$100,000. My bill also

includes a blanket prohibition on all House general election candidates from loaning more than \$50,000 to their own campaigns.

My bill addresses the most common criticism of public financing proposals: taxpayers should not subsidize the campaigns of candidates they oppose. That is why I would allow people to choose which party would receive their tax dollars. This eliminates the problem, while creating greater opportunity for citizens to get involved in the electoral process.

Mr. Speaker, some Members are too ready to believe that citizens strongly oppose public financing. I believe it is time for Congress to take another look at public financing of campaigns. Widespread frustration with our current system has grown to the point that Americans demand new solutions. People want fair campaigns, and I believe the American people will understand that an appropriate combination of public financing and spending limits is an effective way to govern our campaign system. I also believe citizens will welcome the opportunity to support our political system through my proposed check-off.

I urge my colleagues to look beyond any preconceived notions they may have about public financing of campaigns, and support legislation that gives citizens a choice in financing our electoral process.

#### NEW GUIDELINES RELEASED BY COUNCIL ON CHIROPRACTIC PRACTICE

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on October 1, 1998, the Council on Chiropractic Practice released new guidelines on chiropractic practice. These guidelines represent the culmination of a three year effort involving practicing chiropractors in 12 countries.

Titled "Vertebral Subluxation in Chiropractic Practice," the document has qualified for inclusion in the National Guidelines Clearinghouse, a project of the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.

An estimated 40 million Americans utilize chiropractic health care services. These guidelines will improve the quality and value of chiropractic services for these citizens. I want to acknowledge the Council on Chiropractic Practice, the World Chiropractic Alliance, and the Chiropractic Leadership Alliance of New Jersey for playing instrumental roles in their development. I commend them for their hard work in developing these guidelines and their dedication to improving patient care.

#### AN ARTICLE WORTH READING

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday's Washington Post (3/11/99) contained an op-ed piece entitled "Lies About China" by Michael

Kelly, the editor of the National Journal, in which he outlines the failure of the administration's China policy and the latest of a long series of dangerous Chinese action.

The article appeared on the day that the House International Relations Committee was holding a hearing regarding the 40th anniversary of the Communist Chinese illegal occupation of Tibet and the full House was considering whether to send U.S. troops into Kosovo.

The issue of Tibet represents what eventually happens when a nation is conquered and absorbed by a hostile neighbor and the world ignores the fact. The people, their culture, religion, and government are destroyed and the world eventually pays the price by having a new powerful belligerent actor on the world scene.

Kosovo represents an opportunity for the world to deal with aggression appropriately at the beginning of the crises before a much more dangerous situation faces the world.

Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to note Mr. Kelly's article and to consider the ramifications of how we should respond to powerful undemocratic regimes that threaten the stability of the world community. I ask that the article be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 11, 1999]

LIES ABOUT CHINA

(By Michael Kelly)

President Clinton's China policy, a mess of corruption and carelessness and naivete, is collapsing under the weight of its own fraudulence, exposing the nation Clinton calls America's "strategic partner" as a threat to America's security and a thief of America's nuclear secrets, and exposing also the president and senior administration officials for their efforts to minimize and hide this unwelcome fact.

For the past six years, the White House has lied about China. It pretended, against all evidence, that the People's Republic was sincere in its promises to curb its persecution of democrats, Catholic priests, Tibetan monks, pregnant women and other enemies of the people. It pretended that China was sincere also in its promises to curb its spread of weapons of mass destruction. It pretended not to understand that China regarded the United States as enemy number one in its campaign to achieve regional dominance, particularly over Taiwan.

The days of pretense are dwindling down to a precious few. In February the PLA installed perhaps as many as 100 ballistic missiles on the Chinese coast opposite Taiwan. That led to new calls in Congress that the United States proceed with a plan to erect a theater missile defense system protecting Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

In the first week of March, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright went to Beijing and attempted to appease Chinese fury over the threat that the United States would defend Taiwan against missile attack. The Washington Post quoted a senior Chinese official as saying Albright, in her private meetings, had "tried to 'pacify'" China, telling officials, "Please don't worry, don't overreact," and assuring them that it would take the United States a decade to put any missile defense system in place. For her troubles, Albright won sneers and threats. "If some people intend to include Taiwan under theater-missile defense, that would amount to an encroachment on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity," said Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan.

Meanwhile, the New York Times, elaborating on earlier stories in the Wall Street Journal and The Washington Post, gave front-page play to a bombshell.

In April 1996, Energy Department officials informed Samuel Berger, then Clinton's deputy national security adviser, that Notra Trulock, the department's chief of intelligence, had uncovered evidence that showed China had learned how to miniaturize nuclear bombs, allowing for smaller, more lethal missile warheads. And it appeared that the Chinese had gained that knowledge through the efforts of a spy at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Berger was told the spy might be still in place.

The White House took no action. In April 1997 the FBI recommended measures to tighten security at the laboratories. No action. In July 1997 Trulock and other Energy Department officials gave Berger a fuller briefing, and Berger in turn briefed Clinton.

But Trulock's warning came at an awkward time. The administration was on the verge of the 1997 "strategic partnership" summit with Beijing. It was also facing congressional investigations into charges that the People's Republic had illegally funneled money into the 1996 Clinton-Gore campaign. Very awkward, really.

So Berger buried the embarrassment. He assigned National Security staffer Gary Samore to look into things, and Samore asked the CIA to come up with a theory of the case other than Trulock's. The CIA dutifully reported that Trulock's analysis was an unsupported "worst-case" scenario and Samore dutifully told Berger that no one could really say where the truth lay.

Wen Ho Lee, the suspected spy, beavered on at Los Alamos. Leisurely, the security council prepared a new plan to tighten security at the labs. Leisurely, finally, in February 1998, Clinton formally ordered the reforms into effect. Curiously, Energy Secretary Federico Pena never followed the order. The reforms were not instituted until Bill Richardson, Pena's successor, did so in October 1998—30 months after Trulock's first warning, 18 months after the full alarm, nine months after Clinton's directive.

In the meantime, the administration did everything it could to keep things buried. The Times reports that the House Intelligence Committee asked Trulock for a briefing in July 1998. Trulock asked for permission from Elizabeth Moler, then acting energy secretary. According to Trulock, Moler told him not to brief the committee because the information might be used against Clinton's China policy. Moler told the Times she doesn't recall this.

The White House's secret would have remained secret had it not been for a select investigative committee headed by Republican Rep. Christopher Cox. Cox's committee unearthed a pattern of more than two decades of Chinese nuclear spying, including the Los Alamos case. The secret leaked. On March 8, Richardson fired Wen Ho Lee.

Yet still the White House seeks to hide what truth it can. A declassified version of the Cox committee's 800-page bipartisan report is scheduled to be released late this month—happily enough, just days before a Washington visit by China's prime minister. The White House is waging a desperate rear-guard campaign to force the Republicans to redact evidence about the administration's suspiciously deleterious approach to the Los Alamos spy case and also evidence suggesting linkage between Clinton's China policy reversal and campaign contributions from parties desiring that reversal.